

III. REMARKS

Claims 1, 10, 19 and 43, 54 and 62 have been amended.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1, 10, 14, 16 and 52 under 35 U.S.C. 112, Second paragraph as being indefinite. The Applicants' respectfully submit that Claim 1 is definite under 35 U.S.C. 112, Second paragraph. The test for definiteness under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph is whether a person skilled in the art would understand the claim language in light of the specification and drawings. Orthokinetics, Inc. v. Safety Travel Chairs, Inc., 1 USPQ2d 1081 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Definiteness of claim language must be analyzed, not in a vacuum, but in light of the content of the application disclosure (see MPEP 2173.02). The language in Claim 1, referred to by the Examiner in para. 2 of the Action, can be readily understood by one skilled in the art (line 6 of Claim 1 recites "at least one substrate holding module" which provides antecedent basis for "the at least one holding module" later in the claim. Nevertheless, in order to expedite prosecution of the application, Claim 1 has been amended to change "the at least one holding module" to "the at least one substrate holding module". This is not a narrowing amendment.

Claim 10 is also meets the definiteness test under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. Claim 10 recites that "the vehicle has a base and a jointed substrate transfer arm movably mounted to the base and having a reach so that the vehicle is capable of transferring the substrate between..." There is nothing that is unclear of confusing about this language.

Claim 14 recites that the "transport chamber has an environment different that the other module". Claim 14 is dependent on Claim 10, which on line 13 recites "another module". This provides antecedent basis for "the other module" recited in Claim 14.

Claim 16 has been amended to overcome the rejection.

Claim 52 is definite. Claim 52 recites that "the platens mounted to the base comprise a combination of at least one passive and at least one active platens, the at least one passive platen being fixed to the base, and the at least one active platen being movable relative to the base." There is nothing that is inconsistent or confusing about this language, and its meaning is very clear to one skilled in the art. For example, an active platen can be both mounted to the base and be movable relative to the base if the active platen is movably mounted to the base. This is well described in the specification (pg. 27-35) and shown in Figs. 12A-12B and 13 of the instant application. One skilled in the art reading the claims, especially in light of the specification and drawings, would well understand the meaning of the claim language. Claims 1, 10, 14 and 52 are definite and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 1-38 & 40-42 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 as being anticipated by Mizokawa et al. (hereinafter Mizokawa). The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Amongst other features, claim 1 calls for a transport chamber capable of holding an isolated atmosphere isolated from outside atmosphere exterior to the transport chamber. As noted before, in Applicants' prior response, the arguments of which are incorporated by reference herein, Mizokawa simply does not anticipate the features recited in claim 1. It is clear that Mizokawa fails to make any mention whatsoever that chamber 14, in which mobile element 12 is located, has an isolated atmosphere or is capable in any way of holding an isolated atmosphere. As has been noted before, Mizokawa merely discloses (see for example

paragraph 32, lines 3-10) that chamber 14 is a space of higher cleanliness than the outside. The inside of chamber 14 is a local clean room. In section 78, page 14, of the Action, the Examiner appears to imply that the bare disclosure of a chamber having higher cleanliness than those outside, or that is a local clean room, is the same as a chamber capable of holding an isolated atmosphere. The Examiner is wrong. A chamber, such as chamber 14 in Mizokawa, having a higher cleanliness than the outside or that is a clean room does not necessarily mean a chamber capable of holding an isolated atmosphere as called for in claim 1. By way of example, a clean room atmosphere, or a chamber with higher cleanliness than the outside, may be established merely by filtering particulates from the air introduced into the chamber. Indeed, this is precisely what is disclosed in paragraph 32, lines 2-6 of Mizokawa (and also shown in Fig. 4). Fan filter units (FFU) 40 are provided on top of the chamber 14. The FFU 40 sends a large amount of air of high cleanliness through a ventilation port formed in the chamber panel 15. Clearly, the FFU 40 filters the large amount of air from the outside that is sent by the FFU from the outside into the chamber 14. Sending outside air into the chamber and thus most likely causing inside air to be pushed out as it is being displaced by the incoming air from FFU 40: NOTE Mizokawa says absolutely nothing about FFU 40 pressurizing the chamber), even if filtered to have higher cleanliness than outside, is precisely opposite to the meaning of the chamber holding an isolated atmosphere. Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary, defines "isolated" on page 974 (a copy of which is attached hereto for the Examiner's convenience) as "standing detached from". Although the Applicants' agree with the Examiner that the term atmosphere may mean climate, gases or pressure, a filter such as FFU 40 of chamber 14 in Mizokawa, is not capable of and does not

cause the atmosphere (e.g. climate, pressure, gases) on one side of the filter to be isolated from (i.e. to be detached from) the atmosphere on the other side of the filter. Clearly, the atmosphere (climate, pressure, gases) on one side of the filter communicates through, is in contact with (not detached from) the atmosphere on the other side of the filter. Though the Examiner may interpret claim terms broadly, the Examiner may not interpret the claim terms in a manner that is repulsive to the ordinary meaning of the claim term. With respect to the disclosure of a reference, the Examiner is limited to that which is actually disclosed or that which necessarily arises from what is actually disclosed. As has been stated before, Mizokawa merely discloses that chamber 14 has a filter fan unit 40 that sends filtered air from outside into the chamber, which means that the atmosphere in the chamber communicates with the outside atmosphere, and clearly does not mean that the chamber is capable of holding an isolated atmosphere as called for in claim 1. Claims 1-9 are patentable over the cited art and should be allowed.

Claim 9 is dependent on claim 1 and is allowable for the aforementioned reasons, further, as noted before, claim 9 recites that the linear motor is connected to the arm for rotating the arm relative to the base and for articulating the arm. This is clearly not discussed in Mizokawa. In paragraph 80, the Examiner states that Mizokawa discloses a linear transfer motor providing power to vehicle 41, vehicle base and transfer arm. Even if true (and the Applicant notes that the Examiner is again wrong) the mere fact that a motor provides power to a vehicle does not mean that the motor also powers items carried by the vehicle, (i.e. the motor on a car does not (i.e. is not reasonably considered to) provide power to its occupants). Moreover the Examiner's argument is entirely irrelevant to the features claimed here.

Claim 9 does not call for merely a motor providing power to the transfer arm. Rather claim 9 recites that the linear motor is connected to the arm for rotating the arm relative to the base and for articulating the arm. This is not disclosed in Mizokawa. Claim 9 is patentable and should be allowed.

Claim 10, similar to claim 1, calls for a linear transport chamber capable of holding an isolated atmosphere therein, the isolated atmosphere being isolated from atmosphere outside the chamber. As noted before with reference to claim 1, the atmosphere inside the chamber 14 in Mizokawa must communicate with the outside atmosphere at least when the fans 40 providing the clean room condition within (by feeding air into) the chamber 14 are operating. Nowhere is there any disclosure in Mizokawa that the atmosphere inside the chamber is capable of being isolated from outside atmospheres, as called for in claim 10. Further, claim 10 recites that the chamber has at least one of a minimum chamber width or minimum transfer opening width for the given reach of the substrate transfer arm. Mizokawa says absolutely nothing about this. In paragraph 78 of the Action, the Examiner states that in paragraph 9, Mizokawa discloses a minimum chamber width or minimum transfer opening. The Applicant has closely read paragraph 9 in Mizokawa, as well as the rest of Mizokawa and has failed to find where Mizokawa mentions anything about the chamber having a minimum chamber width or minimum transfer opening. On the contrary to what is asserted by the Examiner, the aforementioned paragraph in Mizokawa merely deals with the large production time and cost involved in prototype workpiece production, and says absolutely nothing regarding minimum chamber width or minimum transfer opening. Claims 10-19 are patentable over the cited prior art and should be allowed.

Claim 17 is dependent on claim 10 and should be allowed for the aforementioned reasons. Claim 17 further recites that the linear motor is connected to the transport vehicle for effecting multi-axis movement of the transfer arm. By comparison, the linear motor 41 can move the mobile element 12, and hence robot 13 back and forth (along the linear guide rail) (i.e. uni-axial movement not multi-axis movement). It is not seen where Mizokawa discloses that linear motor 41 can move the transfer arm along or about any other axis than the one axis defined by rail 43. The Applicant agrees that the end effector 45a of the vehicle in Mizokawa is capable of moving along or about multiple axis. However, this is not what is called for in claim 17. Claim 17 calls for the linear motor connected to the vehicle effecting multi-axis movement of the transfer arm.

Claim 20 recites that the first chamber is capable of being isolated from outside atmosphere, that another chamber is communicably connected to the first via a closable opening, and that the closable opening is configured to enable the transport vehicle to transit between the first and other chamber through the opening. As noted before, Mizokawa fails to disclose a chamber (that movably supports the mobile element) that is capable of being isolated from outside atmosphere. Also, in Mizokawa there is no other chamber communicably connected to the first via a closable opening, much less a closable opening sized to allow the mobile element 12 to transit (i.e. passage (which means voyage or travel; which means to go, move from one place to another) through or across) between the first and other chamber. The chamber 14 in Figs. 3-9 of Mizokawa is but a single slot without any closable openings much less closable openings sized to allow the mobile element to transit from one chamber to another chamber through the opening. In Fig. 10, chambers 14AF,

14GL, 14MS and 14TZ have openings to communicate with center chamber 101. The openings are not closable, and are not configured to enable the mobile elements 12AF, 12GL, 12MS and 12TZ to transit from one chamber to another. The mobile elements 12AF, 12GL, 12MS and 12TZ cannot transit from one chamber to another through the openings between the chambers. The Examiner is wrong when stating in paragraph 85 of the Action that enabling a vehicle to pass through does not mean enabling the vehicle to move through. Claims 20-38 are patentable and should be allowed.

Claim 40 calls for several linear travel paths between opposing walls of the transport chambers tube, the first vehicle extending across from proximate one opposing wall to proximate the other, and that the first and second vehicles can move past one another between the opposing walls when the first vehicle is using one path and the second vehicle is using the other path. This is not disclosed in Mizokawa. In Fig. 9, the chamber 14 has two rails 11. However, neither mobile element 12AM, 12NZ is wide enough to extend across the chamber from proximate one wall to proximate the opposite wall as called for in claim 40. With respect to Examiner's comment in paragraph 86 of the Action, the Examiner is asked to please read the language of the claim. Claims 40-42 are patentable over the cited prior art and should be allowed.

Claim 43 calls for a vehicle, mounted in and interfacing with the transport chamber, and having a chuck holding the substrate in the vehicle, that the transport chamber has a tube section with substantially straight opposing walls and linear travel paths along which the vehicle is capable of moving, at least one of the linear paths (between substantially straight opposing walls of the section) being angled to another of the paths in the section. Mizokawa does not disclose these features. In Fig. 9 Mizokawa

discloses chamber 14 with guide rails 11AM and 11NZ. It appears that guide rails 11AM and 11NZ are parallel (not angled) to each other. Chamber 14 does not appear to have any other travel paths for wafer transfer robot 13. (Please note that though arm 45 is capable of up/down and left/right motion, the arm 45 in Mizokawa is not a transport vehicle interfacing with transport chamber as called for in claim 43). In Fig. 10, Mizokawa discloses different chamber sections 14AF, 14TZ, that are angled relative to each other. Thus, the walls of each chamber section 14AF, 14TZ are also angled and not straight relative to each other. Mizokawa fails to disclose a tube section with substantially straight opposing walls having angled vehicle transport paths within the tube section with straight opposing walls. Claims 43-53 are patentable over the cited art and should be allowed.

Claim 44 recites that one of the linear travel paths (on which the vehicle travels) intersects the other linear travel path (of the vehicle). None of the guide rails (see either Fig. 9 or Fig. 10) disclosed in Mizokawa intersect each other. Hence, Mizokawa fails to disclose travel paths of the vehicle that intersect. Claim 44 reads over the cited art and should be allowed.

Claims 54-69 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 as being anticipated by Hayashi. The Applicants disagree.

Claim 54 recites that the adjacent opposing walls, of the transport chamber, (between which the several linear travel paths of the first and second vehicles are disposed) define a transport chamber width sized admit but one transport vehicle within the width. In Figs. 2, 4-6, and 18 Hayashi discloses a conveyance chamber 6, with a loop like moving path 3. Conveying units 21, 22 are located in the chamber and can be moved within the chamber 6 along moving path 3. Clearly the width (formed by adjacent


opposing walls) of conveyance chamber 6 in Hayashi is significantly larger than one of the conveying units 21, 22 and can admit more than conveying unit 21, 212 within the width. Hayashi fails to disclose the features recited in claim 54. Claims 54-61 are patentable over the cited art and should be allowed.

Claim 62 is similar to claim 1 in that claim 62 calls for a transport chamber capable of being isolated from an outside atmosphere. Hayashi is similar to Mizokawa because, like Mizokawa, Hayashi discloses in paragraph 44, lines 12-14, that conveyance chamber 6 is provided with a fan filter unit so that clean air is provided into the conveyance chamber. As discussed in detail before, a fan filter unit does not isolate the atmosphere (i.e. climate) inside the chamber from the atmosphere outside the chamber. Further, claim 62 calls for a transport vehicle movably mounted in and interfacing with the transport chamber, and that the transport chamber has several connectable chamber modules, each module capable of admitting entry of the vehicle exiting from an adjoining chamber module. None of the modules in Hayashi 4, 11-18, 43, 44, 60, 60' are capable of admitting entry of the conveying units 21, 22, and the conveying units 21, 22 are not capable of exiting any chamber module in Hayashi. Further, transfer units 66, 66' shown in Figs. 13-14 of Hayashi are also not capable of exiting the chambers in which the transfer units are mounted. In the event the Examiner is considering only the portion of the transfer unit entering the other chamber module to be the vehicle, it is submitted that such a vehicle is not interfacing with the transport chamber as called for in claim 62. Claims 62-71 are patentable and should be allowed.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment for any fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,



Janik Marcovici
Reg. No. 42,841

8/5/05

Date

Perman & Green, LLP
425 Post Road
Fairfield, CT 06824
(203) 259-1800
Customer No.: 2512

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ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT



**SIMON
AND
SCHUSTER**

isodimorphic

officiating priest through the church to the chancel.
isō-dī-mōr'phic, *a.* see *isodimorphous*.
isō-dī-mōr'phism, *n.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. dimorphos*, two-formed; *dis*, twice, and *morphē*, form.] a similarity of crystalline form between the two forms of two dimorphous substances.
isō-dī-mōr'phous, *a.* of or possessing the characteristics of isodimorphism.
isō-dō-mōn, **isō-dō-mum**, *n.* [*Gr. isodomon*, properly neut. of *isodomos*, built alike; *isos*, equal, and *demein*, to build.] in Grecian archi-



ISODOMON

ture, a construction in which the blocks are of equal thickness and length.
isō-dont, *a.* [*is-*, and *Gr. odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.] in zoology, having all the teeth alike or of the same class.
isō-dul'cite, *n.* [*iso-* and *dulcite*.] a crystalline compound resembling sugar.
isō-dy-nam'ic, *a.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. dynamis*, power, force.]
 1. of or having equal force.
 2. connecting or showing points on the earth's surface having equal magnetic intensity; as, *isodynamic* lines on a map.
isō-dy-nam'ic, *n.* an isodynamic line.
isō-dy-nam'i-cāl, *a.* isodynamic.
isō-dy'nā-mous, *a.* [*Gr. isodynamos*; *isos*, equal, and *dynamis*, power.] having equal force; of equal size.
isō-ē-lec'tric, *a.* having equal electric potential.
isō-ē-tā'cē-ae, *n. pl.* [*L. Isoetes*, a houseleek, from *Gr. isoiēs*, an evergreen plant, lit. equal in years; *isos*, equal, and *etos*, a year, and *-acē*.] a family of vascular cryptogamous aquatic plants, comprising a single genus, *Isoetes*, the quillwort.
isō-ē-tā'ceous, *a.* belonging or pertaining to the family *Isoetaceae*.
isō-ē-tē-ae, *n. pl.* same as *Isoetaceae*.
isō-ē-tēs, *n.* the only known genus of *Isoetaceae*.
isō-gā-mēte, *n.* a gamete not differentiated sexually or otherwise from another that it unites with: opposed to *heterogamete*.
isō-gā-mous, *a.* characterized by isogamy.
isō-gā-my, *n.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. gamos*, marriage.] in botany, reproduction by the union of two isogametes.
isō-gē-nous, *a.* [*iso-* and *-genous*.] in biology, of the same origin.
isō-gē-ny, *n.* [*iso-* and *-geny*.] in biology, the condition of being isogenous; identity of origin.
isō-gē-ō-thērm, *n.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. gē*, earth, and *thermē*, heat.] in physical geography, an imaginary line or surface under the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean temperature.
isō-gē-ō-thēr'māl, *a.* relating to or having the characteristics of an isogeotherm.
isō-gē-ō-thēr'mic, *a.* isogeothermal.
isō-gloss, *n.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. glossa*, tongue, speech.] in linguistics, an imaginary line of demarcation between regions differing in some feature of pronunciation, syntax, etc.
isō-gnā-thous, *a.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. gnathos*, jaw.] in odontology, having the teeth in both the upper and the lower jaw alike.
isō-gon, *n.* [*iso-* and *-gon*.] a polygon with all angles equal.
isō-gō-nāl, *a.* equiangular.
isō-gon'ic, *a.* [*Gr. isogōnios*, having equal angles; *isos*, equal, and *gōnia*, an angle.]
 1. of or having equal angles.
 2. connecting or showing points on the earth's surface having the same magnetic declination; as, *isogonic* lines on a map.
isō-gon'ic, *n.* an isogonic line.
isō-gon'ic, *a.* in biology, pertaining to isogonism.
isō-gō-ni-ō-stat, *n.* [*Gr. isogōnios*, having equal angles, and *statis*, verbal adj. of *histanai*, to stand.] a device for regulating the motion of prisms, as in a spectroscope.
isō-gō-nism, *n.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. gonos*, an offspring.] in biology, the production of like reproductive parts from dissimilar stocks, as in certain hydroids.

isō-graph, *n.* a drawing instrument which serves as a protractor and square: it consists of two short, straight edges of metal, joined at the top by a circular plate marked with angular degrees.
isō-graph'ic, *a.* pertaining to isography.
isō-graphy, *n.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. graphein*, to write.] the imitation of another's handwriting. [*Rare.*]
isō-gynous, *a.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. gynē*, a female.] in botany, having the pistils or the parts of a compound ovary agreeing in number with the sepals.
isō-hal'sine, *n.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. hals*, salt, and *-ine*.] in physical geography, an imaginary line passing through those points in the ocean at which the salinity of the water is equal.
isō-hy'e-tāl, **isō-hy'e-tōse**, *a.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. hyelos*, rain.] designating or of a line on a map connecting those places on the surface of the globe where the quantity of rain which falls annually is the same.
isō-hy'e-tāl, **isō-hy'e-tōse**, *n.* an isohyetal line.
isō-lā-ble (or *is'ō-*), *a.* [*isolate* and *-able*.] that can be isolated; specifically, in chemistry, capable of being obtained pure, or uncombined with any other substance.
isō-lāte (or *is'ō-*), *n.* [*isolate*, *pl.* *pp.*; *isolating*, *pp.* [*It. isolato*, *pp.* of *isolare*, to isolate, from *isola*, *L. insula*, an island.]]
 1. to set apart from others; to place alone.
 2. in bacteriology, to grow a pure culture of (a specific bacterium).
 3. in chemistry, to separate (an element or compound) in pure form from substances with which it is combined or mixed.
 4. in medicine, to place (a patient with a contagious disease) apart from others to prevent the spread of infection.
isō-lā-ted, *a.* 1. standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself.
 2. in chemistry, pure; not combined.
isō-lā'tion, *n.* an isolating or being isolated.
isō-lā'tion-ism, *n.* the policy advocated by isolationists.
isō-lā'tion-ist, *n.* a person who believes in or advocates isolation; a person who wants his country to take no part in international alliances, leagues, etc.
isō-lā'tion-ist, *a.* of isolationists or isolationism.
isō-lā-tōr, *n.* a person or thing that isolates.
isōlde, *n.* [*G. OFr. Isolt, Iseul*; *OHG. Isold*; prob. from *is*, ice and *wallan*, to rule.] in medieval legend, (a) the Irish princess married to King Mark of Cornwall and beloved by Tristram; (b) the daughter of the king of Brittany, married to Tristram. Also *Iseult*.
isōl'ō-gous, *a.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. logos*, proportion, and *-ous*.]
 1. designating or of any of two or more chemical compounds of similar structure but consisting of different atoms of the same valence and usually of the same periodic group.
 2. designating or of a series formed by such compounds.
isō-logue (-log), *n.* an isologous compound.
isō-mag-net'ic, *a.* 1. of equality of magnetic force.
 2. connecting or showing points on the earth's surface having the same magnetic intensity; as, *isomagnetic* lines on a map.
isō-mag-net'ic, *n.* an isomagnetic line.
isō-mas'ti-gāte, *a.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. mastix* (-igos), a whip.] in biology, having the flagella alike, especially as to size and form.
isō-mēr, *n.* [*Gr. isomerēs*, having equal parts; *isos*, equal, and *meros*, part.] any of two or more chemical compounds having the same constituent elements in the same proportion by weight but differing in physical or chemical properties because of differences in the structure of their molecules.
isō-mēre, *n.* [*Gr. isomerēs*, having equal parts.] in zoology, some part, as a limb or the segment of a limb, having a homologous part in some other animal.
isō-mer'ic, **isō-mer'ic-āl**, *a.* [*isomerous* and *-ic*.]
 1. in chemistry, having the same percentage composition, but showing different properties.
 2. in zoology, relating to an isomere.
isō-mer'ic-āl-ly, *adv.* in an isomeric manner.
isō-mēr-ide, *n.* same as *isomer*.
isō-mēr-ism, *n.* [*isomerous* and *-ism*.] in chemistry, the state or relation of isomers.
isō-mer-ō-mōr'phism, *n.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. meros*, part, and *morphē*, form.] in crystallography, isomorphism between isomeric substances.

isopiestic

isōm'ēr-ous, *a.* [*Gr. isomerēs*, having equal parts; *isos*, equal, and *meros*, part.]
 1. having the same number of parts, markings, etc.
 2. in botany, having the same number of parts in each whorl: opposed to *heteromorous*.
 3. isomeric.
isō-met'ric, **isō-met'ric-āl**, *a.* [*Gr. isometros*, of equal measure; *isos*, equal, and *metron*, measure.]
 1. of, indicating, or having equality of measure.
 2. designating a crystalline form that has three equal axes at right angles to one another.
 3. designating or of exercises in isometric exercise in which one set of muscles is briefly tensed in opposition to another set of muscles or in opposition to a solid surface.
 2. in thermodynamics, a line indicating changes of pressure or temperature at constant volume.
isō-met'ric prō-jec'tion, a method of drawing figures and maps so that three dimensions are shown not in perspective but in their actual measurements.
isō-met'rō-graph, *n.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. metron*, a measure, and *graphein*, to write.] a contrivance for drawing equidistant parallel lines.
isō-mē-trō'pi-ā, *n.* [*Mod. L.*, from *iso-*, and *Gr. metron*, measure, and *-opia*.] the condition of being equal in refraction: said of the two eyes.
isōm'e-try, *n.* [*iso-* and *-metry*.]
 1. equality of measure.
 2. in geography, equality of height above sea level.
isō-mōr'ph, *n.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. morphē*, form.] a substance or organism isomorphic with another or others.
isō-mōr'phic, *a.* 1. showing isomorphism; isomorphous.
 2. having the same or a similar appearance or form.
isō-mōr'phism, *n.* 1. an identity or close similarity of crystalline form, as (a) between substances of similar composition or atomic proportions, as arsenic acid and phosphoric acid, each containing five equivalents of oxygen; (b) sometimes, between compounds of unlike composition or atomic proportions, as the metal arsenic and oxide of iron, the rhombohedral angle of the former being 85°41', of the latter 86°4'.
 2. in biology, a similarity in the appearance or structure of organisms of different species or races.
isō-mōr'phous, *a.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. morphē*, form.] having isomorphism; isomorphic.
isō-myō-ā'ri-an, *a.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. mys*, muscle, and *-arian*.] in conchology, having the two adductor muscles alike, or nearly alike, in size and form.
-isōn, [*OFr. -ison, -eson, -eison, -aison*; *L. -atio, -ationis*.] a formative suffix seen in nouns derived from Old French, corresponding to *-ation*, as in comparison.
isō-nan'drā, *n.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. anēr*, *andros*, a man, male.] a genus of East Indian trees including a species from which gutta-percha is obtained.
isō-nē-phel'ic, *a.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. nephele*, a cloud.] in physical geography, designating a line on a map connecting points having the same percentage of cloudiness during a stated period.
isō-nic'ō-tine, *n.* a crystalline compound isomeric with nicotine.
isō-nic'ō-tin'ic, *a.* pertaining to isonicotine.
isō-nom'ic, *a.* equal in law, right, or privilege.
isō-nō-my, *n.* [*Gr. isonomia*, equality of rights; *isos*, equal, and *nomos*, distribution, custom, law.] equality of laws, rights, or privileges.
isō-pā-thy, *n.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. pathos*, suffering, disease.] (a) the theory that diseases are cured by the products of the diseases themselves, as smallpox by homeopathic doses of variolous matter; (b) the notion that a diseased organ is cured by eating the same organ of a healthy animal.
isō-per-i-met'ric-āl, *a.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. per-i-around*, and *metron*, a measure.] in geometry, having equal boundaries; as, *isoperimetrical* figures.
isō-per-im'e-try, *n.* in geometry, the science dealing with isoperimetrical figures.
isō-pet'ā-lous, *a.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. petalon*, a leaf, petal.] in botany, having all the petals alike.
isō-pi-ē's'tic, *a.* [*iso-*, and *Gr. piecin*, to press, and *-ic*.] indicating equal pressure.